

HERE IN FORCE.

Topeka Is Swarming With Kansas Teachers.

Night and Morning Trains Bring in Hundreds.

TALK OF THEIR WORK.

Superintendents Discuss Importance of Examinations.

Also the Teaching of Agriculture in Schools.

The city is swarming with teachers. The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' association is in session, a record breaking attendance being present. The disseminators of learning are in evidence on the streets last evening about midnight, a special train arrived over the Santa Fe from the south loaded with teachers who were given temporary accommodations, the women being provided with quarters at the Y. W. C. A. and Commercial club, and the men at the Y. M. C. A.

The guests of the city have been flocking in all day long and by evening it is expected that there will be 3,500 here for the last session of the day. Over 2,200 persons had registered last night at the bureau in the Capitol building.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the third annual meeting of the county superintendents of the state consisted of the discussion of various points of interest in connection with the management of schools. A great many practical suggestions were given in regard to methods employed and new courses of study.

What was considered one of the most important subjects touched upon was the question of bimonthly and final examinations.

Importance of Examination.

"The examination holds an important place in our educational system," said Superintendent Mabel Martin of Salina, "and it is necessary to test the knowledge of the pupil of work gone over and in determining his fitness for more advanced study. I think that the pupils should be thoroughly understood and a subject but after giving them a test on their work she finds that their ideas are erroneous and often there is a lack of comprehension of the meaning of the questions."

"It is not an easy matter to test the pupil's knowledge of a branch with 8 or 10 questions," said Superintendent Martin, "but it is necessary to test the knowledge of the pupil of work gone over during the term."

"I have known pupils to cram for several weeks before the day of the examination and manage to make the required grade, but they are not really capable of taking up higher work and should have remained in the ninth grade for another year. On the other hand, I have known pupils to fall through misinterpretation of the questions and through nervousness forward to the day of examinations could do themselves and their school no harm by being able to go on."

"For this reason and several others I think that the pupils' graduation should not be given until after this final examination. In all school work due credit is given the pupils for daily work and grades of the monthly examinations. The recommendation of the teacher is also considered. The teacher knows the capabilities of the pupil better than anyone else and should conscientiously consider his interests and recommend him for graduation. It seems to me that one-half the grade should be based on the school work and one-half on the final test."

There was some objection to the suggestion that the daily work should receive one-half the credit, for it was asserted that there are some young teachers who are so eager to make a good impression in their first year that they grade unduly high.

Agriculture in Schools.

Agriculture as a study in especially the country schools was a subject in which the superintendents were intensely interested, on account of this study having become so popular in certain counties of the state during the past year. In a number of districts where the plan of teaching the children the fundamental principles of the subject of agriculture has been given a trial, the results have been highly satisfactory in every respect. D. H. Holt, superintendent of the Cherokee county schools, read a paper on the subject which was in great demand.

"To my mind the most important of vocational subjects is that of agriculture. The hundreds of millions of the human race are continuously dependent upon the results of this occupation for physical existence."

"Crop conditions elicit practically as much interest in the business and professional circles as they do in the rural circles. Then why should not the people become familiar with the laws and principles controlling the fundamental occupation of the race? And especially why should the farmer girls and boys be given a little training to aid them in understanding better the conditions of their environment instead of being wholly unacquainted with them for and makes them thoroughly dissatisfied with the atmosphere of farm life?"

"You will have considerable opposition when you undertake to introduce the subject. Many of your farmer patrons will ridicule the idea and give you to understand that they are not sending their children to school to be taught farming, and that they are capable of giving their children that training themselves much better than any school teacher could."

"You will find, however, that after a year of trial a large percentage opposed to the introduction in the first instance will be won over to the work, the influence of their interested children; and will be supporters of the new order."

Cherokee county gave the work in a formal way for three months last year in 75 of her 100 rural districts and in every instance the results were highly satisfactory. This year a hundred districts are doing the work earnestly as they do their work in physiology or history.

What They Have Done.

Last evening the county superintendents were given a minute or two in which to tell of the good things which had been accomplished in their respective counties during the year.

A great many helpful suggestions were given in this way. Some of the points which were brought out were: That more stress should be put on the proper teaching of reading in the schools and that young teachers should more thoroughly prepare themselves for this work; that more thoroughness should be exercised in

all branches of study; that the teachers should urge their pupils to attend schools of higher education; that the teacher should not only look out for the educational welfare of the students, but attention should be paid also to their physical and moral development; that it is not how much work you do but how you do it that counts; that an effort should be made to beautify both the school grounds and school house.

Some of the leaders of discussion were as follows: Miss Anna E. Arnold of Cottonwood Falls, George S. Snoddy of Emporia, J. E. Boyer of Kingman, Miss Mary J. Hitchcock of Beloit and Miss Mary Y. Andrews of Topeka.

The Reading Circle board, composed of Superintendents J. Kelsey of Leavenworth county, Mrs. Maude Sumner of Allen county, J. J. Hennessey of Smith county and Lee Harrison of Sumner county, was re-elected.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

The following resolutions were introduced at the close of the session last night by D. H. Holt, Cherokee county, and were adopted:

"Whereas, It is the sense of the county superintendents' conference that the public school system of the state of Kansas has made rapid strides forward in systematic and conscientious school work during the past three years; and

"Whereas, The untiring efforts of our state superintendent, E. T. Fairchild, has been the greatest factor in securing these conditions, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this meeting express its sense of gratitude to Superintendent Fairchild for his sympathetic, enthusiastic and aggressive efforts in behalf of the common schools of the state; and be it further

"Resolved, That the county superintendents of the state do hereby believe that the services of Superintendent Fairchild have been such that the entire school system of the state has been on a much higher plane, and that the state of Kansas is proud to have as the head of its school system such an able educator."

C. Lansdon of Lawrence has charge of the session at the Capitol building. The entertainment committee is stationed in Superintendent Fairchild's south office with a corps of assistants who are seeing to it that quarters are being provided for the teachers. Tomorrow morning registration will also take place at the Auditorium in order to avoid unnecessary delay.

The election of officers will take place on Friday morning. The present officers of the Kansas State Teachers' association are:

C. S. Risdon, Independence, president; Miss Elsie Maddux Emporia, first vice president; G. Mueller, Seneca, second vice president; R. S. Stokess, Fort Scott, third vice president; Miss Margaret Moore, Salina, secretary, and W. C. Lansdon, Lawrence, treasurer.

The following: C. S. Risdon, chairman; E. T. Fairchild, secretary; Miss Elsie Maddux, R. G. Mueller and J. B. Stokess, members.

The auditing committee is composed of the following: E. B. Albright, R. R. Price and M. T. Barnett.

H. W. Jones, of Topeka, is chairman of the entertainment committee which is made up of principals of the city schools and business men of Topeka.

The Program.

The following is the program for this evening and Friday:

THURSDAY, NOV. 4—7:45 p. m. Lecture, "Motive in the Schools"—Dr. A. S. Draper, commissioner of education, New York.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5—9 a. m. Lecture, "The Teacher as a Prophet"—Dr. Edward A. Steiner, Grinnell, Ia. Music, Organ Selection—Mrs. Arza J. Clark.

Lecture, "The Tendencies of Modern Education"—President John W. Cook, DeKalb, Illinois.

Business Session—Reports of committees. FRIDAY, NOV. 5—7:45 p. m. Lecture—President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University.

Lecture—"Henry Turner Bailey, Massachusetts." This afternoon special conferences were held and these conferences will be continued throughout Friday afternoon.

T. F. GARVER PRESIDENT

Again at Head of the Provident Association.

Following reports from the various officers at the annual meeting of the Provident association held last night the same officers were re-elected with the exception of Charles Elliott, who withdrew his name because of his inability to serve during the next twelve months. The following are the officers elected:

President—T. F. Garver. Vice President—Thomas Page. Secretary—Arthur Capper. Treasurer—Horace Hall.

Directors: E. H. Crosby, Mrs. G. A. Huron, George McIntyre and Mrs. L. E. Thorpe.

The exact figures for the year's work as gleaned from the report of T. F. Garver, general secretary, show receipts aggregating \$7,657.04, while the total expenditure amounts to \$7,523.85, leaving a balance of \$133.19.

From a point of service to the community, last year's work exceeded all others. Principally because of two reasons:

Better financial support has been given from people who are becoming better acquainted with the work, and appreciate the accomplishment of the association.

Second, the growth of the institution now needs present themselves, and now it is stated, one of the principal needs is funds with which to equip a large basement room for a men and women's work room. There will also be a need from now on for more adequate accommodation for transients who as winter comes, become more frequent in their requests for lodging. Because of this fact more equipment is needed.

At the annual meeting reports from the heads of the various departments engaged in this branch of charitable work were read as follows: Mrs. Frank Merriam, president of the day school; E. B. Thomas, of the cooking department; Mrs. Frank Bradley, president of the Boys' club; Mrs. W. A. Park, president Day Nursery; and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, of the visiting nurse work, and Mrs. J. R. Meredith, president of the Mother's club.

Rebel Leader in Custody.

Athens, Greece, Nov. 4.—Lieutenant Tiboldos, the naval officer who led the recent revolt against the government, and a companion, Lieutenant Dimolios, were arrested today. All of the principals in the mutiny are now in custody.

DYCHE TELLS HOW

Gives a Pointer to Lieutenant Shackelford.

Can Reach South Pole by Using Esquimaux Dogs.

LONG TRIP AHEAD.

McKinley Expedition May Consume Two or Three Years.

Hopes to Secure New Specimens for Kansas.

With the assertion that if Lieut. Shackelford, the British Antarctic explorer, would but go to Greenland and take with him to the southern polar regions a group of Esquimaux dogs to supplement the ponies heretofore used, he believed the quest of the South Pole would not be a difficult one.

Professor Lewis Dyche, Arctic explorer, friend of both Cook and Peary, and professor of natural history at the University of Kansas, delivered an interesting address at the Auditorium last night.

Discovery of the North Pole, now in controversy, has accentuated the desire to reach the southern pole, the nearest to which was reached when Lieut. Shackelford came within 111 miles of that point. It is the opinion of Prof. Dyche, as brought out in his lecture here that the absence of Esquimaux dogs, the like of which are not native of the Antarctic circle, is the worst of the obstacles to the achievement of the success sought.

The McKinley Expedition a Long One. That the Mt. McKinley expedition in search of records, which Dr. Cook, said he had left on the top of the peak, may be as much as two or three years in length was gleaned from Prof. Dyche's words when he stated that one reason why he was attracted to the expedition was that it would afford him an opportunity to secure for his natural history collection, species of Rocky mountain sheep, Pacific blue sea otter and other animals not contained in any like collection on the continent.

Statements relative to the Cook-Peary controversy were guarded, because the speaker is a friend of both, and has been with each of the daring explorers in the frigid regions.

"It makes not a particle of difference to me," he said, "whether Cook, Peary or the Esquimaux made the maps which have figured in the controversy. There are not 12 men in Kansas who would care to be in the phase of the discussion. The map question has nothing to do with whether or not Cook reached the North Pole, and I am confident that he did so."

"There is an evidence that Cook did reach the North Pole, and one which cannot be disputed—it is the fact that he discovered a new land at a named locality, called 'Pacific blue sea otter' and the man who financed the expedition."

"This is a matter which is too important to be trusted to Esquimaux, no matter how intellectual, and there is no doubt in my mind but that Cook accomplished that which he sought."

Attacks Kennan's Articles. In his address Professor Dyche attacked the articles written by George Kennan, immediately after Peary had returned to northern waters and begun to flash wires back to America derogatory to Cook and the success claimed by the latter in reaching the pole. "The articles were written without an understanding of the true data," said the speaker.

Reference to Peary's statement was made by the lecturer that when the battle smoke had cleared away he will be considered the greatest explorer of the world, and that he had been a great man, bold and fearless," he said.

Much of the lecture assumed a disciplinary phase, and in one the speaker likened conditions in the Arctic and Antarctic regions to the crashing together and shattering each other of myriads of pieces with the roar of a thousand cannons, changing the equilibrium of the globe, and in some instances to reverse sides in the water.

Another vivid word-picture illustrated as best could be done by photograph, reproductions of the map of the world, the break into the sea from out the downflowing inland ice-rivers which at the hour of the midnight sun produces a sight like tons of fire hurled about in the heavens.

How Brides Are Won. Customs of those who make their habitat in the northern and polar climates were given their share in the relation. According to the speaker a young man in that section never takes a bride in the same village in which he resides. In other words the bride is invariably taken with a maiden in some other village.

Six weeks before the wedding the girl goes to his town, but from that time until the wedding day he is expected to lay eyes upon her. At the end of that time when he has built a hut and captured some half a dozen seals, he goes to hunt for her, find her in a hut and is compelled to drag her out even though she resists.

Sometimes he pulls and drags for some length of time before successful, but that feat accomplished the residents of the village headed by the couple repair to his hut where the seals are prepared and a feast is held. This done the ceremony is over.

Cook's popularity over that of Peary, so far as Kansas and Topeka are concerned, was brought out when the pictures of the two explorers were thrown upon the screen. While the vigorous hand was given the picture of Cook, not a sound was heard and the quiet of the room when Peary's likeness was shown.

WITH CUBS OR NOT AT ALL

Murphy Delivers Ultimatum Concerning Kling and Reulbach.

New York, Nov. 4.—President Chas. W. Murphy, of the Chicago National League baseball club is here and he declares that he will not trade Kling and Reulbach to the New York team for any amount, he has had a conference with President John T. Brush and Manager John McGraw and intends to meet them again. McGraw insists that a trade is pending and intimates that he is trying to give George

Whitely and Mike Donlin, with an added cash consideration, to Murphy for Kling and Reulbach.

"I wouldn't trade Johnny Kling to Brush for George Whitely and the Polo grounds," Murphy said to the newspaper men. "I wouldn't trade Reulbach for the whole Giant club with this year's salary except through the hands of McGraw and New York. I'm in business in Chicago and while I have any say about it, Kling and Reulbach will play with the Cubs or not at all."

"I AM THE MAN."

(Continued from Page One.)

swayed the cynical audience of barristers and journalists in the asize court room.

Clad in her widow's black, a tragic woman, the prisoner walked with beautiful and strangely poised manner, and not quite concealing the masses of her blonde hair, she faced the verbal onslaught of the presiding judge with bating changes of color and pose and manner, that ranged from perfect calm to wild emotion, from open defiance to pathetic pleading.

At the close of the first day's session of a trial that has gripped the interest of all France as nothing has done since the Dreyfus controversies, this wonderful woman seemed to have won the spectators to admiration and sympathy. But she had not checked the deadly fire of the judges' pitiless questioning. She refused to mention the name of the late president of France, Felix Faure, the mystery of whose fatal attack of illness in her home eight years ago, is the feature of international interest in the present trial.

"I am the man, good friend," said Mme. Steinhilff. "But I will not mention his name."

"I will call him! Tell all the names!" fairly shouted the president of the court, Dr. Faure.

"No, I shall not speak of the dead," she answered, as calmly as before.

The judge refrained from directly asking the prisoner about the tragedy of May 31, 1908, when shortly after midnight Adolphe Steinhilff, the artist husband of the defendant, and Madame Japy her stepmother, were found choked to death in the Steinhilff home in Paris, and when Madame Steinhilff was found gagged and bound by the neck to the bedpost.

The judge struck rather at her defenseless past and questioned her sharply as to why she had accused first the valet, Quillard, then in succession, the valet, the servant, and Burlingham, an American newspaper man, of having committed the murders. Madame Steinhilff made no attempt to deny the charges, but she said she had kept the whole affair of the heart, which involved not only the late president of the republic, but many others distinguished in the world, and she would not say more.

She is still beautiful. Undoubtedly the woman is youthfully beautiful in spite of her thirty-nine years and her long imprisonment. She is dressed and garbed with real elegance in simple black gown cut low enough to admit a glimpse of the white throat.

The public prosecutor read the indictment against her, which charged her with the murder of her husband and her stepmother. The principal evidence against her was the fact that she had made false accusations with the defense that the tragedy had brought her to such a state of hysteria that she did not know what she was saying.

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It was a duel wonderfully dramatic. The president, with his harsh, nasal voice and insistent manner, raked over the woman's past life from her childhood to her arrest. He accused her father of being a drunkard, her husband of being a coward and her stepmother of being a wicked woman.

She defended her father and husband with courage and eloquence. At times she wept. Her voice, of great sweetness and power, caused the jury to look at her with admiration. In the room remarked that the world had lost the greatest actress of the generation when she turned to other things. Now and then her French voice broke out in a low, sweet, and the president silenced her bluntly.

"I want you to discuss the charges with some degree of order," he commanded. "I want to see the shade of a smile on your face. I want to see a pliant and deep feeling that carried conviction."

"Don't be vindictive, please," she said. "I am only a woman. I do the best I can. I have no papers, documents—I, nothing. I have been a year in prison."

Calendar of Faure Scandal.

The following calendar gives the brief history of the Faure scandal. On July 13, 1899—Paul Faure, president of the French republic, dies, probably by poison, in the residence of M. and Mme. Adolphe Steinhilff, the prominent Parisian artist couple.

February 28, 1899—President Faure buried with solemn ceremonies, it having been given out that he died of apoplexy.

May 31, 1908—Shortly after midnight M. Steinhilff, artist, and Mme. Japy, his mother-in-law, are found strangled to death.

July 7, 1908—Mme. Steinhilff is arrested. She denies her guilt.

July 13, 1908—Mme. Steinhilff accuses one Wolff. He is arrested.

November 27, 1908—Facts of President Faure's death are published at last. Public opinion demands that the entire story be cleared up.

November 27, 1908—Magistrate Leydette withdraws from the case, which is sent to Magistrate Boucard and then to Examining Magistrate Andrews.

December 15, 1908—Mme. Steinhilff undergoes the ordeal of examination at the hands of Judge Andrews, former magistrate, who held her trial.

November 3, 1909—The fair prisoner is formally arraigned for trial upon indictments charging her with dual murder.

Preaches Good Sermons at 99.

It is a really marvelous thing that a clergyman who has entered upon his hundredth year should still be at work in his parish and still be able to preach to his people. The Rev. Prebendary Huntin, vicar of St. Stephen's, Oxford, has been preaching on each Sunday this year at the morning service good, sensible earnest extempore sermons. It seems like going back to the very old times when we remember that he took his first step on the earth in 1823. He has lived in the reigns of five sovereigns of England—Gentleman.

WILL HE RESIGN?

Gaynor Declaration Before Election Is Recalled.

Said He Would Not Serve With Opposition Board.

TO COME IN DECEMBER

According to Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Leader,

The New Mayor Will Make Good His Pledge.

New York, Nov. 4.—Before the election William T. Gaynor repeatedly said that he would resign if he was elected and the Tammany board of estimates was defeated and every one is anxiously waiting to see what Gaynor is going to do, and if he will make good his pledge of retirement.

Charles Murphy predicted in the New York Tribune that the resignation would be tendered in December. The entire Tammany ticket was routed except Gaynor.

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FIVE IN THE BASKET.

The Balloon Philadelphia II Sails From Quaker City.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—With four naval officers and a civilian occupying the basket, the balloon Philadelphia II made an ascent from here today and sailed away towards the southwest. The balloonists had an exciting experience in making the start.

The drag anchor caught in the telegraph wires and caused the basket to career, almost causing one of the occupants, who was leaning out at the time the drag anchor caught, to fall. The balloon freed itself and sailed away without further trouble.

Those making the trip are Lieutenants Harold Viegman and William Smith, Ensigns L. T. Farley and Morton Powell, stationed at the Philadelphia navy yard, and Dr. Thomas L. Eldridge of this city, who acted as pilot.

Chapman Is Defeated.

Chapman, Kan., Nov. 4.—Clay county high school at football yesterday on the local grounds by a score of 12 to 0. The Clay county team played the fastest game seen on the local grounds for years. Their team featured the game. For the locals Taylor at fullback played the star game.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—WHEAT—The wheat market was still weak at the opening, although the price of the December contract was a little higher than yesterday. The principal depressing factors. The volume of trading was small during the initial hour.

Prices at the opening were a shade higher than yesterday, the December contract at \$1.01 1/2. Later the December contract advanced to \$1.02 1/2, but soon dropped back again to \$1.01 1/2.

The market was extremely erratic during the greater part of the day, prices rising and falling rapidly. A leading elevator interest caused renewed liquidation which resulted in December contracts advancing to \$1.02 1/2, but soon dropping back to \$1.01 1/2.

CORN—Continuation of clear weather in the corn belt prompted moderate sales of corn at the start, resulting in a decline in all deliveries. The December delivery option unchanged to 1/2 cent lower, at 58 1/2 cents, and sold off to 58 1/2 cents.

The market became firm late in the session in sympathy with the bulge in wheat. December contracts advanced to 58 1/2 cents, and closed firm, 1/2 cent up, at 58 1/2 cents.

OATS—Oats opened steady owing to butting elevator interest. The market soon eased off on scattered selling inspired mainly by the heaviness of other grain. The principal demand for oats was for a shade higher at 29 1/2 cents, sold up to 30 cents and then declined to 29 1/2 cents.

The market was in general demand at the start and initial quotations showed gains of 1/2 cent to 1 1/2 cents. The principal demand for oats was for a shade higher at 29 1/2 cents, sold up to 30 cents and then declined to 29 1/2 cents.

CLOVER—Nothing doing. BARLEY—Nothing doing.

Chicago Grain Market.

(Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 110 West Sixth St. Phone 484.)

Open High Low Close.

WHEAT—Dec. 100 1/2, 100 1/4, 100 1/4, 100 1/4. May 99 1/2, 99 1/4, 99 1/4, 99 1/4.

CORN—Dec. 58 1/2, 58 1/4, 58 1/4, 58 1/4. May 58 1/2, 58 1/4, 58 1/4, 58 1/4.

OATS—Dec. 29 1/2, 29 1/4, 29 1/4, 29 1/4. May 29 1/2, 29 1/4, 29 1/4, 29 1/4.

BARLEY—Dec. 30 1/2, 30 1/4, 30 1/4, 30 1/4. May 30 1/2, 30 1/4, 30 1/4, 30 1/4.

CLAY COUNTY GRAIN MARKET. (Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 110 West Sixth St. Phone 484.)

WHEAT—Dec. 100 1/2, 100 1/4, 100 1/4, 100 1/4. May 99 1/2, 99 1/4, 99 1/4, 99 1/4.

CORN—Dec. 58 1/2, 58 1/4, 58 1/4, 58 1/4. May 58 1/2, 58 1/4, 58 1/4, 58 1/4.

OATS—Dec. 29 1/2, 29 1/4, 29 1/4, 29 1/4. May 29 1/2, 29 1/4, 29 1/4, 29 1/4.

BARLEY—Dec. 30 1/2, 30 1/4, 30 1/4, 30 1/4.